



# Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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## UNITED STATES.

### *The introduction of yellow fever into Key West.*

In view of the allegations published in several newspapers, purporting to have emanated from official authorities of Florida, to the effect that the present epidemic of yellow fever in Key West is due to the "negligent inspection service of the Marine-Hospital Service," at Havana, and no disavowal by said authorities having been received or noted in the press, the Bureau deems it necessary to state that it knows of no evidence or facts which justify such assertions. The alleged facts and intimations, so far as known, have been thoroughly investigated and found to be without foundation.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

### *Yellow fever in Key West, Fla., and other places.*

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

#### FLORIDA.

##### *Key West.*—Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports as follows:

September 22, 38 cases, 5 deaths; September 23, 40 cases, 3 deaths; September 24, 30 cases, 2 deaths; September 25, 26 cases. Two physicians not heard from. September 26, 47 new cases, 2 deaths; September 27, 26 new cases, 1 death. Ten passengers sent from Tortugas to Tampa to-night. September 28, 39 cases, 1 death.

*Miami.*—September 22: Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports another case of yellow fever at Miami.

September 25: Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf is ordered to Miami to report to Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports:

Horsey has decided that patient is ill with yellow fever. Diagnosis has been complicated by patient having drunk a quantity of rum, and the presence of dengue. He was taken sick on morning of the 20th. \* \* \* Guards placed around hotel [where patient is sick] 24th. Suspects isolated in another portion of the building. Porter can not come; he has telegraphed Burgess in Jacksonville to come.

The State health officer of Florida reports as follows:

Assistant State Health Officer Horsey declares case at Miami yellow fever. All precautions taken.

September 26: The State health officer of Florida reports:

Have instructed that suspect at Miami, with all in building, be moved to steamer *Santa Lucia*, which is the disinfecting plant, to thoroughly disinfect premises and have daily house inspection for ten days. This is all I deem necessary or demanded at this time.

September 26: On account of the number of cases of dengue at Miami—225 from July 18 to September 26—the following telegram is sent the State health officer of Florida:

I suggest that at Miami action be taken to prevent the spread of dengue. This can be inaugurated now with the house-to-house inspection that you have ordered. Dengue patients to be isolated and effort made to prevent their infecting their rooms by removal of all textiles daily and exposure to sun for twelve hours—each patient having one set of bedding and personal wear in use and another in the sun. Failing sunlight, disinfect. Rooms also to be sunned and aired thoroughly. This method, as you know, was successfully used by Dr. Loeber, Touro Infirmary, 1897, with actual yellow fever and by Dr. Vickery, National Soldiers' Home, this summer with cases of supposed dengue. Have ordered Von Ezdorf, who is an immune, to assist Stimpson, Miami, Stimpson cooperating with your health officer.

September 28: Von Ezdorf arrives.

*Detention Camp, Tortugas.*—September 21: Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports 9 refugees received to-day.

September 23: Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports for the week as follows:

Refugees received, 18; released, 32; remaining, 31. September 27, 22 refugees received from Key West yesterday, and 13 released to-day.

*Port Tampa City.*—September 23: Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports that quarantine against Port Tampa and Port Tampa City was raised on the evening of the 22d.

September 25: Assistant Surgeon Trotter at Port Tampa City, Fla., reports as follows:

Quarantine officer, Mullet Key, reports captain of schooner detained in quarantine, from Key West Quarantine; has some symptoms of yellow fever, but diagnosis is not certain.

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## LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans.*—Official reports from New Orleans are as follows:

September 20, 2 new cases; September 21, 3 new cases, 2 deaths; September 23, 1 new case. Total cases to date, 18; total deaths to date, 7.

Surgeon Carter reports as follows:

September 22, no new cases, 2 deaths; September 25, 3 new cases, 1 death since Saturday.

September 26, 2 new cases. He goes to Memphis to-night, thence to Meridian for train inspection, and advises that McMullen attend the Memphis end of it; September 27, official reports, 2 new cases; September 28, 2 new cases.

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to September 29, 1899.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Florida:</b>			
Key West.....	Aug. 31.....	6	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 4...	28	3
	Aug. 31-Sept. 5...	50	6
	Sept. 6.....	14	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 8...	96	8
	Sept. 9.....	31	2
	Sept. 10.....	23	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
	Sept. 14.....	15	1
	Sept. 15.....	30	1
	Sept. 16.....	38	1
	Sept. 17-Sept. 18...	54	2
	Sept. 19.....	31	1
	Sept. 21.....	45	2
	Sept. 22.....	38	5
	Sept. 23.....	40	3
	Sept. 24.....	30	2
	Sept. 25.....	26	.....
	Sept. 26.....	47	2
	Sept. 27.....	26	1
	Sept. 28.....	39	1
	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
	Sept. 10.....	1	1
<b>Louisiana:</b>			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 19...	12	2
	Sept. 20.....	2	.....
	Sept. 21.....	3	2
	Sept. 22.....	0	2
	Sept. 23.....	1	.....
	Sept. 25.....	3	1
	Sept. 26.....	2	.....
	Sept. 27.....	2	.....
	Sept. 28.....	2	.....
<b>Mississippi:</b>			
Jackson.....	Sept. 10.....	1	.....
Mississippi City .....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14.....	4	.....

## REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex.*, September 17: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 16, 1899, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad 1 passenger from Cuba via Vera Cruz without certificate and mark of disinfection on his baggage. Having positive evidence that he passed through the city eight days before his arrival here, I detained him two days and disinfected his baggage.

Four passengers and a child arrived from the City of Mexico without certificate. Held them until verification came by telegram proving that they only were in the latter city. A man and his wife arrived from Aguas Calientes without certificate. This city is connected with a branch line to Tampico from which refugees might come from infected districts. I held them until I received telegraphic information from where they originally started on their way here.

I disinfected 3 packages from Vera Cruz directed to California, New York, and Hamburg.

Respectfully yours,

E. ALEXANDER,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 29, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9...	1	.....	
Lake County.....	Sept. 18...	2	.....	
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9...	1	.....	
Total for the State.....		4	.....	
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Stamford.....	July 20...	1	.....	
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7	.....	
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18	.....	
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35	.....	
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Lake County.....	do	1	.....	
Leon County.....	do	4	.....	
Marion County.....	do	3	.....	
Pasco County.....	do	5	.....	
Total for the State.....		74	.....	
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31	.....	
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7	.....	
Total for the State.....		40	.....	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Clark County.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Lake County.....	do	1	.....	
Total for the State.....		2	.....	
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Kansas City .....	June 10-June 17...	2	.....	
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17...	104	.....	
Louisville.....	June 23-Aug. 31...	16	0	
Total for the State.....		120	.....	

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	
Total for the State.....		17	0	Doubtful.
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 25.....	14	.....	
Total for the State.....		32	.....	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Everett.....	Aug. 7.....	1	.....	
Fall River.....	June 27-Sept. 9...	2	.....	
Roxbury .....	Aug. 30.....	3	.....	
Total for the State.....		15	3	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	do.....	1	0	
East Grand Forks .....	do.....	7	0	
Total for the State.....		9	0	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Natchez.....	July 7-Aug. 24...	14	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8	.....	
Total for the State.....		22	.....	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35	.....	
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Lincoln County.....	do.....	9	.....	
Scott County.....	do.....	25	.....	
St. Francois County.....	April 6-July 20...	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	do.....	35	.....	
St. Louis .....	June 19-June 26...	4	.....	
Total for the State.....		139	2	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6	.....	
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4	.....	
Burke County.....	do.....	22	.....	
Catawba County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1	.....	
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1	.....	
Currituck County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Gates County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Hertford County.....	do.....	4	.....	
McDowell County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Moore County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Nash County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Northampton.....	do.....	1	.....	
Rockingham.....	do.....	14	.....	
Rowan .....	do.....	1	.....	
Wake.....	do.....	4	.....	
Wayne .....	do.....	7	.....	
Total for the State.....		68	.....	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Sept. 16...	18	.....	
Cleveland .....	June 24-Sept. 2...	17	.....	
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1	.....	
Dayton.....	July 15-Aug. 5...	3	.....	
Total for the State.....		39	.....	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland .....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....	.....	.....	Do.

## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Sept. 2.....	35.....		
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26.....	1.....		
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34.....		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Aug. 5.....	27.....		
Clearfield County.....	do.....	12.....		
Fayette County.....	do.....	23.....		
Jefferson County.....	June 3-June 26.....	5.....		
Philadelphia.....	June 3-Aug. 5.....	64.....	0.....	
Somerset County.....	do.....	10.....		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26.....	11.....		
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Aug. 5.....	2.....		
Total for the State.....		224.....		
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22.....	6.....		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23.....	1.....		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8.....		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18.....			
Brenham, Washington County.....	do.....	1.....		
Dallas.....	do.....	1.....		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40.....		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2.....		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1.....	1.....	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5.....	25.....		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18.....	1.....		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9.....	79.....	4.....	
Total for the State.....		158.....	5.....	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1.....		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6.....	30.....	0.....	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4.....	19.....	0.....	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Sept. 23.....	12.....	0.....	
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31.....	1.....		
Brunswick County.....	do.....	2.....		
Charles City County.....	do.....	8.....		
Gloucester County.....	do.....			
Goochland County.....	do.....			
Greeneville County.....	do.....			
Hanover County.....	do.....	1.....		
Isle of Wight County.....	do.....			
Princess Anne County.....	do.....	2.....		
Prince George County.....	do.....	1.....		
Scott County.....	do.....			
Surry County.....	do.....	3.....		
Sussex County.....	do.....	7.....		
Wise County.....	do.....	33.....		
Total for the State.....		120.....		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9.....		
Seattle.....	July 19-Sept. 2.....	3.....		
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19.....	7.....		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5.....	2.....		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8.....	0.....	
Total for the State.....		29.....		
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1.....	0.....	
Elkhorn, McDowell County.....	Aug. 19.....	1.....		
Total for the State.....		2.....		

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*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 23, 1899.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, September 26, 1899.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 23, 1899;  
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 17	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	362
Do.....	Steamship Lucania .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	469
Sept. 19	Steamship Spaardam.....	Rotterdam.....	274
Do.....	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow .....	234
Do.....	Steamship Mongolian .....	do.....	35
Do.....	Steamship Bolivia .....	Naples and Palermo .....	399
Sept. 20	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp .....	343
Do.....	Steamship Aller.....	Genoa and Naples .....	766
Sept. 21	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen .....	30
Do.....	Steamship Aurania .....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	169
Do.....	Steamship Majestic .....	do.....	719
Sept. 22	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	217
Do.....	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	541
Do.....	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	21
Sept. 23	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	359
Do.....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton .....	369
Do.....	Steamship Norge .....	Copenhagen, etc.....	201
Total.....			5,508

THOMAS FITCHIE,  
*Commissioner.*

## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES: Alexandria, Va.	Sept. 23			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.	Sept. 16	Sp. bk. José Fargas (a). Nor. bk. Turist. Sp. bg. Fé.	Aug. 30 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Sept. 12 Sept. 13	Pernambuco Rio de Janeiro Havana Rio de Janeiro Havana
4	Cape Charles, Va.	Sept. 23 do.	Nor. bk. Turist (a). Sp. bg. Fé (a). Br. ss. Aldborough.	Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Sept. 21	Daiquiri and Baltimore.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	Sept. 16			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Sept. 23			
8	Eureka, Cal.	Sept. 16			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Nor. bk. Urania (a).	Aug. 29	Rio de Janeiro
11	Newbern, N. C.	Sept. 23	Am. sc. Bertha Louise. Am. sc. Davy Crockett.	Sept. 15 do.	Caibarien Havana
12	Pascagoula, La.	do.			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.	Sept. 16			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Sept. 23			
15	San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 16	Br. ss. Carmarthanshire.	Sept. 14	Hongkong
16	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
17	Savannah, Ga.	do.	Br. ss. Vizcaina. Nor. bk. Magellan. Nor. bk. Ole Smith Plong.	Sept. 5 Sept. 11 Sept. 13	Antigua Rio via Barbados. Rio via Barbados.
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 23 do.	Nor. bk. Magellan (a). Nor. bk. Ole Smith Plong (a).	Sept. 11 Sept. 13	Rio via Barbados. Rio via Barbados.
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Sept. 9			
20	Washington, N. C.	Sept. 23			
21	CUBA: Caibarien.	Sept. 16			
22	Cardenas.	do.			
23	Cienfuegos.	do.			
24	Daiquiri.	Sept. 2			
25	Gibara.	Sept. 9			
26	Guantanamo.	do.			
27	Havana	Sept. 9 Sept. 16	U. S. transport Ingalls (a) Nor. ss. Helios.	Sept. 9 Sept. 10	Havana Matanzas

a Previously reported.

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## AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report.	
3	Bruswick	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 14		3
	do	Held for disinfection.			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	do	do			
4	Norfolk	Inspected and held.	Sept. 23 Sept. 22	Discharged by direction of Bureau; 2 cases malarial fever sent to Baltimore.	12
5					6
6				Several cases dysentery on Ger. sp. Neck from Nagasaki; one death from dysentery at sea.	3
7					10
8					2
9					1
10	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 13		1
	Pascagoula	do			
	do	do			
11				U. S. tug Nezinscot from Key West; certificate of health from Sapelo and Port Royal.	1
12					4
13				1 death from enteric fever on Nor. ss. Aker from Nagasaki; damage of 3 of Asiatic crew disinfected.	14
14					25
15	San Diego	Detained one hour.	Sept. 14	Baggage and bedding of oriental steerage passengers disinfected.	4
16				144 Chinese and 12 Japanese steerage passengers on Am. ss. City of Rio de Janeiro bathed and their bedding and clothing disinfected.	8
17	Savannah	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 12		9
	do	Held for disinfection.			
	do	do		1 case of enteric fever on Br. ss. Kirkfield, from Marseilles, at port of departure; sent to hospital.	
	do	Disinfected and held.			4
	do	do			
18				No report.	
19				do	
20				No transactions.	
21					6
22					3
23					14
24					1
25					2
26				No report.	
27	Havana	Disinfected.	Sept. 15	2 cases yellow fever; 1 death.	46
	Mobile	do	Sept. 11		

## REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
28	Isabela de Sagua.....	Sept. 16			
29	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 9			
30	Matanzas.....	Sept. 6	Ger. ss. Hermann.....	Sept. 16	Nuevitas.....
31	Nuevitas.....	Sept. 16			
32	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 9			
	PORTO RICO:				
33	Ponce.....	do.....			
34	San Juan.....	Sept. 16			

## REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anciole, Fla.....	Sept. 23			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	Dan. ss. Alexandra.....	Sept. 18	New Orleans.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Sept. 16			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Sept. 23			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Sept. 16	Sp. ss. Ramon de Lar- rinaga.....	Sept. 11	Arroyo, Porto Rico.....
			Sp. ss. Goditano.....	Sept. 12	Cienfuegos.....
			Panina.....	Sept. 13	Hermacao, Por- to Rico.....
			Nor. ss. Gyller.....	Sept. 15	Baracoa.....
			Br. ss. Bernard Hall.....	Sept. 16	Cienfuegos.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Sept. 23			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 16			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Sept. 23			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.....			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Sept. 9			
		Sept. 16			
		Sept. 23			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.....			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 16			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	Sc. Silver Spray (a).....	Sept. 7	Key West.....
			Tug Dauntless (a).....	Sept. 8	Havana.....
			Bge. Highlander (a).....	do.....	do.....
			Slp. Phantom (a).....	Sept. 9	Key West.....
			Sc. Montana (a).....	do.....	Havana.....
			Sc. Fanita.....	Sept. 10	Cardenas.....
			Sc. Veatles.....	Sept. 11	Key West.....
			Rus. bk. Adolph.....	do.....	Bahia.....
			Sc. Jeanie Hall.....	Sept. 12	Key West.....
			Br. ss. Cheniston.....	Sept. 14	Paramaribo.....
			Ger. ss. Senior.....	Sept. 16	Havana.....
			Sc. Veatles (a).....	Sept. 11	Key West.....
			Rus. bk. Adolph (a).....	do.....	Bahia.....
			Sc. Jeanie Hall (a).....	Sept. 12	Key West.....
			Br. ss. Cheniston (a).....	Sept. 14	Paramaribo.....
			Ger. ss. Senior (a).....	Sept. 15	Havana.....
			Sc. R. D. Spear.....	Sept. 17	Key West.....

a Previously reported.

September 29, 1899

## AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
28					14
29					10
30	Matanzas.	Disinfected	Sept. 16	No report.	12
31				2 cattle ships sent to sea for mechanical cleaning.	
32				No report.	16
33				do	
34					

## MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7	Copenhagen.	Disinfected and held for 5 days.			8
8				No report.	
9				do	
10	Galveston.	Fumigated and held.	Sept. 14	No report.	14
	do	do.	Sept. 16		18
	do	do.			
	do	do.			
11				No report.	
12				No transactions.	
13				No report.	
14				do	
15					
16					1
					2
					1
17				No report.	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				No transactions.	
25				No report.	3
26				do	
27					
28	Punta Gorda.	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 16	Without pratique	12
	Port Tampa.	do	Sept. 14	Crew immune.	
	do	Disinfected and passed	Sept. 10		
	Sarasota.	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 15		
	Port Tampa.	do	Sept. 11		
	do	Disinfected and passed	do...	Crew immune.	
	Tampa	Disinfected and held.			
	Apalachicola	do			
	Tampa	do			
	Port Tampa	do			
	do	do			
	Tampa	do	Sept. 19		11
	Apalachicola	do	Sept. 22		
	Tampa	do	Sept. 19		
	Port Tampa	do	Sept. 20		
	do	do	Sept. 21		
	Tampa	do			

*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*

**CONNECTICUT—New Haven.**—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 146, including enteric fever, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**IOWA—Boone.**—Month of August, 1899. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Burlington.**—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Carroll.**—Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 1.

**Cedar Rapids.**—Census population, 18,020. Total number of deaths, 21, including whooping cough, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Des Moines.**—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Dubuque.**—Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Emmetsburg.**—Estimated population, 2,600. Total number of deaths, 1.

**Le Mars.**—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Mitchelville.**—Estimated population, 500. Total number of deaths, 1.

**Ottumwa.**—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says:

**Infectious diseases.**—Outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported for August as having occurred at the following points: Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Cedar Rapids. Diphtheria, Cascade; Barnum; Morgan Township, Franklin County; Center Township, Pottawattamie County; James Township, Pottawattamie County; Des Moines Township, Jefferson County; St. Charles Township, Floyd County; Carroll, Dubuque. Scarlet fever, Lake and West Fork townships, Monona County; Cedar Township, Sac County; Coin; Morgan Township, Page County, Dubuque. Smallpox, Iowa City. Typhoid fever, Excelsior Township, Dickinson County; Greene; Storm Lake, Des Moines. Whooping cough, Burlington, Cedar Rapids.

**MICHIGAN.**—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 16, 1899, from 75 observers, indicate that pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, and tonsillitis increased, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 203, enteric fever at 94, scarlet fever at 36, diphtheria at 21, whooping cough at 14, measles at 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2, and smallpox at 2 places—Battle Creek and Maple Grove, Saginaw County.

**MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.**—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 198, including diphtheria, 1, enteric fever, 10, scarlet fever, 2, whooping cough, 5, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 234, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1899. Total number of deaths, 197, including enteric fever, 10; whooping cough, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of July, 1899, from 165 cities, towns, and villages having an aggregate population of 7,110,000 show a total of 11,291 deaths, including diphtheria, 193; enteric fever, 94; measles, 82; scarlet fever, 45; whooping cough, 101; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 56; smallpox, 1, and 1,076 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The average number of deaths in July for the past ten years has been 11,920, ranging from 10,800 in 1889 to 13,550 in 1892. For the same period the average monthly mortality for the rest of the year was 9,615, July being always the month of largest mortality in the year in this State. There have been reported for the present month 11,291 deaths, which is below the average by about 600. The number is slightly less than that of July, 1898.

There were 1,800 more deaths than in the preceding month of June, and the death rate has risen from 16 per 1,000 population annually to 18.7; there were 50 more deaths daily.

The infant mortality (deaths under 5 years of age) was 4,819, against 3,100 in June, so that the increase in mortality was almost wholly infantile. Constituting 42.6 per cent of the total deaths, it was unusually low since the proportion has been nearly 50 per cent for the past ten years. In July the mortality of early life has diminished both relatively and actually during much of that period; in July, 1892, there were 6,855 deaths under 5 years of age, which was 52 per cent of the total, since then there having been a decrease yearly, and the present mortality of 4,818 is the lowest of any year on our records for July. The infant mortality is high in those health districts having large city populations, more than half of the deaths in the maritime occurring in early life, and but 11.2 per cent in the west central district.

The zymotic mortality, likewise varied with the density of population, chiefly on account of the deaths from diarrheal diseases, which caused all but about 600 of the 2,700 deaths from these causes. The diarrheal mortality was relatively highest in the Lake Ontario and western district, where nearly one-fourth of all deaths were from this cause; in the maritime district one-fifth; while in the southern tier district only one-twentieth of the deaths were diarrheal. It has been heretofore observed that these acute diarrheal diseases were largest in July in the cities, but largest in August in the rural districts. The death rate from all causes is lowest in the early summer months of the entire year in the country towns, the southern tier district now having a death rate of 10. A large mortality is reported from diseases of the digestive system, and likewise from diseases of the nervous system.

There were 645 deaths from accidents and violence; a number from various localities were from tetanus, due sometimes to toy pistols and firecrackers; there were 2 deaths from lightning stroke and many from drowning. Past years show more accidental deaths in July than in any other month.

Smallpox spread from Weedsport, prior to its recognition, to Auburn, Seneca Falls, and Cato, a single case in each with conspicuous illustrations of the protection by vaccination, and in all these places the end is practically reached; in Athens but one case remains; in New York City 1 death occurred and 3 cases have been reported during the month.

There was a normal average temperature of 72° F. for the month, with maximum of 94° F.; there were but six cloudy days and a total average rainfall of 3.03 inches, having been excessive about New York and deficient in the rest of the State.

**TENNESSEE**—*Nashville*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 110,834—white, 69,389; colored, 41,445. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 29 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**UTAH**—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**WISCONSIN**—*Milwaukee*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 338, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

#### MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Amesbury, Mass.	Sept. 23.	9,798	4							1		
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	8,338	4							1		
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	179	21						3	5	1
Baton Rouge, La.	Sept. 9.	10,478	3	2								
Do	Sept. 16.	10,478	3									
Bay City, Mich.	Sept. 23.	27,839	7	1						1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	35,005	7	1						1		
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	211	17						4	10	2
Bristol, R. I.	do.	5,478	0									
Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 10.	27,294	9	3						1		
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 23.	70,028	21	3							1	
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 16.	u 54,956	533	3						2		
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	6	1								
Chicopee, Mass.	Sept. 23.	14,050	9	1								1
Chillicothe, Ohio.	Sept. 16.	11,288	3	1								
Do	Sept. 23.	11,288	4								1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	296,908	13								1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	23							2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 18.	9,416	0									
Dunmore, Pa.	do.	8,815	2									
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	9	1							1	
Erie, Pa.	Sept. 23.	40,634	14	1							1	
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	15	3						2		
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 16.	11,068	5									
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 23.	74,398	31	2						1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 16.	22,037	5	1								
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 9.	60,278	27							1		
Do	Sept. 16.	60,278	23	2								
Do	Sept. 23.	60,278	15	3						1		
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 24.	9,069	8									
Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 23.	6,658	7	1								
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	19									
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	16	3								
Johnstown, Pa.	do.	21,805	14							4		
Lancaster, Pa.	do.	32,011	11	4							2	
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 16.	44,654	22	1								
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	19	5						1		

<sup>a</sup> Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

<sup>b</sup> White, 8; colored, 25.

September 29, 1899

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 23.	77,696	25									1
Lynchburg, Va.	do	19,709	13	3								
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 19.	20,741	7	3							1	
Do.	Sept. 26.	20,741	8	3							1	1
Malden, Mass.	Sept. 23.	23,031	8									
Mahoney City, Pa.	do	11,286	5									
Massillon, Ohio	do	10,092	3									
Medford, Mass.	do	11,079	4									
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 16.	8,519	5									
Michigan City, Ind.	Sept. 23.	10,776	3									
Middleton, N. Y.	Sept. 7.	11,977	6	1								
Do.	Sept. 14.	11,977	4	1								
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 23.	204,468	60	12					1	1	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 16.	164,738	35						6			
Do.	Sept. 23.	164,738	37	2					3	1		2
Mobile, Ala.	do	31,076	14									
Nashville, Tenn.	do	76,168	29	1					2		1	
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	26	3								
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 16.	242,039	120	17					4			
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 23.	24,379	5									
New York, N. Y.	do	43,550,053	1,154	128					19	4	26	7 15
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 16.	24,379	5	2								
Do.	Sept. 23.	24,379	6									
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	9									
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	6,272	0									
Petersburg, Va.	do	22,680	9	2								
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,046,964	371	44					6	3	18	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	238,617	88	9					6	2	3	2
Do.	Sept. 23.	238,617	84	11					5	1	3	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	do	17,281	7									
Pittston, Pa.	do	10,302	4									
Plainfield, N. J.	do	11,267	3									
Portsmouth, Va.	do	13,268	5	1								
Providence, R. I.	do	132,146	40	5								
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 23.	58,661	20	3								
Rockport, Tex.	Sept. 16.	1,069	0									
Sabine Pass, Tex.	do	567	0									
Do.	Sept. 23.	567	0									
Salt Lake City, Utah	do	44,843	11	3					1			1
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 16.	16,159	1									
San Jose, Cal.	do	18,060	4									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Sept. 9.	5,864	2	1								
Do.	Sept. 16.	5,864	3									
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 23.	75,215	24						1	1	2	
Seattle, Wash.	Sept. 16.	42,837	6	2								
Shreveport, La.	Sept. 23.	11,979	12	1								
Somerville, Mass.	do	40,152	21	1								
Steelton, Pa.	do	9,250	8									
Tacoma, Wash.	Sept. 16.	36,006	3									
Taunton, Mass.	Sept. 23.	25,448	16	1								
Waltham, Mass.	do	18,707	4									
Warren, Ohio.	Sept. 24.	5,973	5									
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 16.	230,392	122	11						5	10	2
West Tampa, Fla.	Sept. 23.	4,000	0									
Wheeling, W. Va.	Sept. 16.	35,013	6	1								
Wichita, Kans.	Sept. 23.	23,853	4									
Wilmington, Del.	do	61,431	33							2	4	1
Winona, Minn.	Sept. 16.	18,208	5							1		
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 15.	84,655	33	5								
Do.	Sept. 22.	84,655	36	5						1	3	
Youngstown, Ohio.	Sept. 23.	33,220	14							2		

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 25, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.	54	0	.....	.77	.73	.....
Portland, Me.	58	.....	2	.71	1.69	.....
Northfield, Vt.	55	.....	1	.57	.13	.....
Boston, Mass.	60	4	.....	.67	2.33	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	62	2	.....	.98	.....	.28
Nantucket, Mass.	61	1	.....	.77	.57	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.	61	1	.....	.73	.37	.....
Block Island, R. I.	62	2	.....	.69	.41	.....
New Haven, Conn.	61	3	.....	.84	.36	.....
Albany, N. Y.	60	2	.....	.77	.43	.....
New York, N. Y.	64	2	.....	.84	.56	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	62	4	.....	.94	.26	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	65	3	.....	.71	.89	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.	62	4	.....	.80	.60	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	65	1	.....	.79	2.81	.....
Baltimore, Md.	66	2	.....	.86	2.24	.....
Washington, D. C.	66	0	.....	.84	1.74	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	67	.....	3	.87	1.13	.....
Cape Henry, Va.	70	0	.....	1.05	.....	.85
Norfolk, Va.	69	1	.....	1.00	.....	.90
Charlotte, N. C.	70	.....	4	.71	.....	.41
Raleigh, N. C.	70	.....	2	.63	.....	.23
Kittyhawk, N. C.	71	1	.....	1.01	.....	1.01
Hatteras, N. C.	73	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	72	0	.....	1.45	.....	1.35
Columbin, S. C.	73	.....	3	.82	.....	.62
Charleston, S. C.	74	0	.....	1.51	.....	.59
Augusta, Ga.	72	.....	2	.84	.....	.54
Savannah, Ga.	74	0	.....	1.34	.....	1.24
Jacksonville, Fla.	77	.....	1	2.03	.....	.83
Jupiter, Fla.	79	1	.....	2.52	.....	1.02
Key West, Fla.	82	2	.....	1.91	.....	1.31
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.	71	.....	5	.81	.....	.71
Tampa, Fla.	80	.....	2	1.23	1.77	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	77	.....	5	1.00	.....	1.00
Mobile, Ala.	76	.....	6	1.12	.....	.42
Montgomery, Ala.	74	.....	6	.63	.....	.23
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	.....	6	.78	.....	.58
New Orleans, La.	77	.....	5	1.02	.....	1.02
Shreveport, La.	74	.....	4	.91	.....	.83
Fort Smith, Ark.	71	.....	3	.83	.....	.83
Little Rock, Ark.	72	.....	6	.69	.....	.69
Palestine, Tex.	74	.....	4	.77	.....	.77
Galveston, Tex.	78	.....	2	1.38	.....	1.38
San Antonio, Tex.	77	.....	3	.74	.....	.74
Corpus Christi, Tex.	78	.....	2	1.09	.....	1.09
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.	71	.....	3	.70	.....	.60
Nashville, Tenn.	69	.....	3	.92	.....	.62
Chattanooga, Tenn.	70	.....	4	.85	.....	.45
Knoxville, Tenn.	68	.....	4	.63	.....	.43
Louisville, Ky.	67	.....	3	.63	.....	.13
Indianapolis, Ind.	64	.....	3	.69	.....	.09
Cincinnati, Ohio.	66	.....	3	.49	.01	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	65	.....	3	.59	.51	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.	67	.....	3	.70	.....	.10
Pittsburg, Pa.	64	2	.....	.56	.....	.26
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.	60	0	.....	.68	.....	.28
Rochester, N. Y.	60	.....	2	.52	.....	.12
Buffalo, N. Y.	60	0	.....	.77	.43	.....
Erie, Pa.	62	2	.....	.98	.92	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	62	.....	2	.81	.29	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.	64	.....	4	.63	.....	.03
Toledo, Ohio.	62	.....	6	.56	1.04	.....
Detroit, Mich.	61	.....	7	.56	.84	.....
Lansing, Mich.	60	.....	8	.72	.48	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	59	.....	7	.63	1.57	.....
Alpena, Mich.	55	.....	7	.91	.19	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	55	.....	9	1.09	.....	.89
Marquette, Mich.	55	.....	7	.98	.....	.58
Green Bay, Wis.	60	.....	8	.70	.....	.60

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 25, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Grand Haven, Mich.	59	.....	7	.84	1.46	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	60	.....	4	.65	1.35	.....
Chicago, Ill.	63	.....	5	.63	.27	.....
Duluth, Minn.	51	.....	2	.88	.....	.88
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.	58	.....	4	.70	.....	.60
La Crosse, Wis.	60	.....	6	1.00	.....	.40
Dubuque, Iowa	62	.....	4	.96	.....	.46
Davenport, Iowa	62	.....	2	.70	.....	.60
Des Moines, Iowa	63	.....	3	.76	.....	.06
Keokuk, Iowa	64	.....	4	.85	.....	.25
Hannibal, Mo.	65	.....	3	.63	.....	.43
Springfield, Ill.	65	.....	5	.77	.....	.17
Cairo, Ill.	68	.....	4	.58	.....	.28
St. Louis, Mo.	68	.....	4	.70	.....	.50
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.	67	.....	5	.82	.....	.72
Springfield, Mo.	68	.....	4	.95	.....	.96
Kansas City, Mo.	66	.....	2	.77	.....	.77
Topeka, Kans.	67	.....	3	.56	.....	.56
Wichita, Kans.	70	.....	4	.63	.....	.63
Concordia, Kans.	68	.....	2	.56	.....	.56
Lincoln, Nebr.	64	.....	2	.42	.....	.42
Omaha, Nebr.	63	.....	1	.66	.....	.46
Sioux City, Iowa	64	.....	4	.27	.....	.27
Yankton, S. Dak.	60	0	.....	.65	.....	.55
Valentine, Nebr.	61	.....	5	.21	.....	.21
Huron, S. Dak.	59	.....	3	.28	.....	.28
Pierre, S. Dak.	61	.....	1	.21	.....	.21
Moorhead, Minn.	55	.....	3	.49	.....	.39
Bismarck, N. Dak.	55	.....	1	.24	.....	.24
Williston, N. Dak.	54	2	.....	.16	.....	.16
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.	53	7	.....	.28	.....	.28
Helena, Mont.	54	10	.....	.28	.....	.28
Miles City, Mont.	57	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.	59	3	.....	.09	.....	.09
Spokane, Wash.	56	8	.....	.28	.....	.28
Walla Walla, Wash.	61	11	.....	.28	.....	.28
Baker City, Oreg.	53	11	.....	.21	.....	.21
Winnemucca, Nev.	58	6	.....	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho	60	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	63	5	.....	.21	.....	.21
Lander, Wyo.	54	4	.....	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.	55	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
North Platte, Nebr.	60	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Denver, Colo.	60	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.	63	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.	66	0	.....	.28	.....	.28
Oklahoma, Okla.	70	0	2	.60	.....	.60
Amarillo, Tex.	66	0	.....	.43	.....	.43
Abilene, Tex.	74	0	.....	.56	.....	.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	58	4	.....	.35	.....	.35
El Paso, Tex.	72	0	.....	.24	.....	.24
Phoenix, Ariz.	78	8	.....	.14	.....	.14
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Seattle, Wash.	56	6	.....	.63	.....	.63
Tacoma, Wash.	55	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.	57	3	.....	.95	.....	.95
Portland, Oreg.	59	7	.....	.50	.....	.50
Roseburg, Oreg.	59	7	.....	.31	.....	.31
Eureka, Cal.	54	0	.....	.36	.....	.36
Redbluff, Cal.	72	10	.....	.21	.....	.21
Carson City, Nev.	58	8	.....	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.	68	10	.....	.08	.....	.08
San Francisco, Cal.	61	.....	3	.10	.....	.10
Fresno, Cal.	72	10	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	63	5	.....	.04	.....	.04
Los Angeles, Cal.	68	4	.....	.03	.....	.03
San Diego, Cal.	67	.....	1	.06	.....	.06
Yuma, Ariz.	82	8	.....	.01	.....	.01

<sup>a</sup> The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

## FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to September 29, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	June 6-Aug. 22.....	15		
Calcutta.....	May 13-Aug. 12.....	263		
Karachi.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	14	17	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9.....	0	9	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	do.....	3		
Mye Ken.....	do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26.....	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	19	4	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26.....	3	3	

## YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
	June 1-June 30.....	8		
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....	19		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11.....	66		
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 12.....	24	8	
<b>Costa Rica:</b>				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 29.....	30	15	
Heredia.....	do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1		
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 14.....	114	34	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	10	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2		1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
Santiago.....	June 10-Sept. 16.....	215	47	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Amealco.....	Aug. 24.....			Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....			Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchapa.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 5.....		80	
Cosamaloapan.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29.....		18	

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Progresso .....	July 25 .....	2 .....	1 .....	Yellow fever reported.
San Geronimo .....	Aug. 23 .....	.....	.....	Do.
San Juan la Junta .....	Aug. 24 .....	.....	.....	Do.
San Lorenzo .....	do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Tampico .....	July 1-July 7 .....	1 .....	1 .....	
Tapona .....	Sept. 16 .....	2 .....	.....	
Tuxpan .....	Aug. 23 .....	.....	39 .....	
Vera Cruz .....	July 30-Sept. 11 .....	.....	213 .....	
<b>San Salvador:</b>				
San Salvador .....	June 30-Aug. 1 .....	3 .....	1 .....	

## PLAQUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Djiddah .....	June 30 .....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy .....	July 1-Aug. 12 .....	540 .....	.....	
Hongkong .....	Apr. 11-Aug. 19 .....	1,555 .....	1,495 .....	
Fuchau .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 20 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Niuchwang .....	Sept. 13 .....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria .....	May 4-Sept. 3 .....	88 .....	42 .....	
<b>French Ivory Coast Colony:</b>				
Grand Bassam .....	June 7 .....	200 .....	.....	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay, Presidency of: (a)				
Ahmednugger District .....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11 .....	45 .....	31 .....	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Aundh State .....	do .....	26 .....	17 .....	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Belgaum District .....	do .....	750 .....	598 .....	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
Baroda Territory .....	do .....	29 .....	19 .....	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
Bijapura District .....	do .....	98 .....	82 .....	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Broach District .....	do .....	37 .....	27 .....	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
Cutch State .....	do .....	29 .....	27 .....	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
Dharwar District .....	do .....	143 .....	95 .....	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
Janjira State .....	do .....	0 .....	1 .....	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Kaira District .....	do .....	58 .....	46 .....	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
Kanara District .....	do .....	11 .....	11 .....	Total, 432 cases; 311 deaths.
Khandesh District .....	do .....	1 .....	0 .....	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
Kolaba District .....	do .....	15 .....	9 .....	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country .....	do .....	624 .....	500 .....	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
Kurrachee District .....	do .....	1 .....	1 .....	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Nassik District .....	do .....	470 .....	361 .....	Total, 6,373 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Poona District .....	do .....	1,400 .....	1,150 .....	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Rewa Kantha .....	do .....	26 .....	25 .....	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rutnagherry District .....	do .....	18 .....	15 .....	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Satara District .....	do .....	228 .....	177 .....	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Savanur State .....	do .....	1 .....	1 .....	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Sholapore District .....	do .....	29 .....	28 .....	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Surat District .....	do .....	61 .....	40 .....	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Thana District .....	do .....	108 .....	86 .....	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay .....	May 27-Aug. 22 .....	712 .....	.....	
Calcutta .....	May 13-Aug. 12 .....	265 .....	.....	
Karachee .....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12 .....	1 .....	2 .....	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kanagawa Ken .....	July 1-July 10 .....	2 .....	1 .....	
Nagasaki Ken .....	do .....	2 .....	.....	
Taiwan, Formosa .....	do .....	14 .....	6 .....	
Tamsui, Formosa .....	Apr. 1-July 25 .....	1,530 .....	1,222 .....	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.
<b>Mauritius</b> .....	May 4-May 31 .....	1 .....	5 .....	
<b>Mozambique</b> .....	July 14-July 20 .....	30 .....	29 .....	
<b>Persia:</b>				
Bushire .....	June 8 .....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon .....	May 26-June 18 .....	.....	40 .....	Do.
Oporto .....	Aug. 16 .....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Réunion (Isle de)</b> .....	Aug. 25 .....	.....	.....	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Kolobovka, Astrakan .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10 .....	.....	21 .....	
St. Petersburg .....	July 23-July 29 .....	1 .....	.....	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12 .....	1 .....	.....	

<sup>a</sup>Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...	.....	1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	.....	2	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2	.....	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Aug. 26...	19	6	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 29...	4	.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11...	374	241	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	5	.....	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24...	2	.....	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	.....	1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....	.....		Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1	.....	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...	.....	1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Aug. 19...	.....	28	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...	.....	1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1	.....	
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1	.....	
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...	.....	1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1	.....	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Sept. 2...	128	29	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Aug. 22...	.....	96	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...	.....	2	
Madras.....	May 20-July 21...	.....	8	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	210	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Sept. 9...	.....	18	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Aug. 27...	79	56	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...	.....	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1	.....	
Russia:				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1	.....	
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 10...	114	53	
Odessa.....	June 10-Sept. 2...	35	12	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Aug. 26...	96	30	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Aug. 28...	.....	15	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	.....	15	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 29...	4	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 6...	.....	23	
Turkey:				
Beireut.....	June 27-July 1...	1	.....	
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	6	.....	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Aug. 20...	.....	10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2	.....	

## EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitssamtes*, Berlin, September 6, 1899.]

## PLAQUE.

**RUSSIA.**—According to official advices for the week ended August 29, an epidemic of acute pneumonia broke out during the second half of the month of July at the village of Kolobovka, in the district of Tzarev, government of Astrakhan. Up to August 29, 23 deaths had been reported. No new cases were reported during the week ended August 29. At that date 3 cases were under treatment. The disease had not been carried to other localities.

**PORTUGAL.**—According to advices of August 29 the Spanish Government sent representatives to study the epidemic of plague reported to have broken out at Oporto, and on their return both physicians gave it as their opinion that the plague epidemic would remain restricted within the limits of the city of Oporto if the military cordon around that city were maintained. Recent official advices state that from the date of the outbreak to August 29, 1 or 2 new cases were reported daily.

**EGYPT.**—During the week ended August 25, 3 cases, 1 each on the 20th, 22d, and 25th, respectively, with 2 deaths, were reported at Alexandria.

**BRITISH EAST INDIES.**—During the week ended July 29 the number of plague deaths in the city of Bombay fell to 58 as against 62 in the preceding week. In the presidency the number was 2,437, as against 1,869 in the preceding week. Of this number, 868 deaths occurred in the city of Poona. In the State of Mysore and in the Belgaum district the epidemic increased; in several districts of the State of Hyderabad it has again broken out. From Karachi 4, and from Calcutta 5 plague deaths were reported.

During the week ended August 5, the epidemic considerably increased. City of Bombay, 84; preceding week, 58. Presidency of Bombay, 3,380; preceding week, 2,437. City of Poona, 1,103; preceding week, 868. Seven districts and as many States show a considerable increase. In Calcutta, the epidemic decidedly gained ground, the deaths being 56, as against 5 in the preceding week. Five deaths were reported in the suburb of Howrah. In the State of Mysore there were 120 plague deaths; preceding week, 63. In the State of Hyderabad, on the contrary, the epidemic declined.

## CHOLERA.

**BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta.**—During the week ended August 25, 80 cholera deaths were reported.

## INSTRUCTIONS IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.

[Translated in this Bureau from *Le Progrès Medical*. July 15, 1899.]

The medical press has already repeatedly pointed out the important innovations which have been made in Great Britain in regard to instruction in tropical medicine. That country, whose colonial empire is the greatest in the world, could not fail to appreciate the fact that it is not sufficient to study the native diseases. In these days when colonial enterprises, distant expeditions, and commercial transactions become every day more and more extensive, it is necessary to give to the study of exotic diseases all the importance they deserve by instituting a new line of instruction in the universities already existing, or by creating special schools of instruction.

*London School of Tropical Medicine.*

Under the enlightened influence of Dr. Patrick Manson, the celebrated English pathologist, a new school has been established in London, entitled London School of Tropical Medicine. It is under the special patronage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, who is at the head of a committee formed by the Seamen's Hospital Society.

*Location of the school.*

The school is established in the Branch Hospital, Victoria and Albert Docks, 20 minutes distance from the center of London. It occupies a new building, comprising lecture halls, laboratories, museums, etc. The neighboring hospital contains 50 beds. The floating naval hospital, the Dreadnaught, is anchored in the Thames, at Greenwich. It contains 25 beds, making a total of 275, and was placed at the service of the sick returning from the colonies. In addition, two free dispensaries are open to the sick in the East India Dock Road, at London and at Gravesend. The institution and its hospital facilities leave nothing to be desired.

*Organization of the course.*

The course of study is so arranged as to keep the students at the school as short a time as possible. The students are recruited among physicians already in practice and whose leisure is restricted, or among students of the fifth year. There are three yearly sessions, each of which lasts only three months, *i. e.*, from October 1 to December 31; from January 15 to April 14, and from May 1 to July 31. The fee is 38 francs for one week, 290 francs for a course of eight weeks, and 508 francs 75 centimes for the complete course of three months. A certificate of studies is given to those who have followed the complete course, and have successfully passed the final examination.

*System of instruction.*

The system of instruction includes in all their aspects the numerous questions relating to pathology and tropical hygiene. The practical exercises are varied in such a manner as to familiarize the students with the methods of examination in the flesh state, with preparations treated by various reagents, and with the fixation and conservation not only of the blood, urine, and other *dejuncta* but of the different tissues and organs. As regards the blood, for example, they are taught to determine the colorimetric power, the number of globules, the specific weight and coagulability. These subjects mastered, the study of *hæmatozaria* follows, and here naturally paludism occupies the first place.

*Programme of the course of study of paludism.*

The course of study of the parasite of paludism is conducted on the most practical lines. Realizing that most questions relating to the study of human parasitology have no general interest if limited to the knowledge of the parasites peculiar to man and to the morbid conditions caused by them, the author of the programme reserves a special study of the analogous parasitic forms observed in animals. Thus he successively passes in review the halteridium of birds, the trypanosomes of frogs, the pyroplasma bigeminum, which in cattle causes Texas fever, and the singular trypanosome with which the tsetse fly inoculates animals like the ox and the goat, and which has followed the European from equatorial Africa. Such a system of instruction can not be too highly praised.

*The special diseases studied.*

A number of diseases which are apparently infectious or contagious but whose pathogenic agent remains unknown are studied, such as beriberi, sunstroke, tropical endemic neuritis, gangrenous rectitis, yaws, goundum, ainhum, etc. Our present ignorance of the cause of these morbid conditions is an additional reason for directing to them the attention of physicians who expect to live in the tropics and whose investigations may throw light on the obscure nature of these diseases.

The students also receive complete instruction in all that concerns the conditions of life in warm climates from the points of view of acclimatization, general knowledge of the water, the soil, the food, and the hygiene of cities and plantations, etc.

*Inauguration of the school.*

The new school was projected last year, and inaugurated about two months ago. On Wednesday, May 10, the inauguration banquet was held, being presided over by Mr. Chamberlain. On this occasion an appeal was made to the generosity of those persons interested in colonial questions in order to collect the funds necessary to run the school. A sum of 395,000 francs (£17,170) was collected, and Sir Henry Burdet pledged himself to contribute for three consecutive years the sum of 7,500 francs (£326) for a travel purse for the most meritorious student. I may here add in parenthesis that the Belgian Government promises an annual subscription for the purpose of educating sanitary officers for the Congo.

The London school will be opened to the first class of students on Monday, October 2, next. During the next two months the school will, no doubt, continue to receive subscriptions, as the English give liberally to educational establishments.

*Schools to be inaugurated in other cities.*

Other cities have followed the example of London and founded similar institutions. In a letter dated November 9, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the exceptional facilities for the study of tropical diseases offered by the medical school of Liverpool in view of the commercial relations of this city with the countries of western Africa and other tropical regions. This suggested to Mr. Alfred Jones, a prominent citizen of Liverpool, to contribute an annual sum of £350, represented by a capital of £10,000, to aid in the establishment of an international school of tropical diseases. Acting on this proposition, a committee of 14 members, comprising shipowners, merchants, representatives of the Royal Southern Hospital and of University College, was appointed to carry out the generous intentions of the donor. The committee lost no time, and the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases and Animal Parasitology is already in full operation.

*Constitution of the Liverpool School.*

The Liverpool School is associated with University College and the Royal Southern Hospital. It receives diploma physicians from all countries, and students of the fifth year. The course of studies resembles that of the London School, but it lays more stress on the study of parasitology properly so-called. A special course of instruction is provided for missionaries, planters, travelers, and nurses. The courses last two months and are divided into three series: October-December, January-March, April-June. Private researches are also permitted at the school. The clinics of the Royal Southern Hospital are open to the students. This hospital received, daily, patients returning from tropical countries, and it undoubtedly contains the best assemblage of exotic diseases to be found in Europe. A vast laboratory is attached to the hospital, which is also provided with the complete modern outfit of appliances and is ready for every sort of examination. The Thompson-Yates laboratories of pathology and physiology are placed at the service of the students, as are also the bacteriological, chemical, and photographic laboratories and the museum of pathology. The foundations for the buildings for the new school are already laid.

*Educational expeditions.*

In order to perfect the students in the knowledge of tropical diseases, expeditions will be organized to the English Colonies in West Africa. The first of these expeditions will leave Europe in August under direction of Dr. Ross. It will reach Sierra Leone at the height of the fever season, and will visit successively the most unhealthy points on the west coast for the purpose of studying paludal and tropical fevers. The success of the Liverpool School is assured by its having Maj. Ronald Ross as professor of tropical diseases. Major Ross was formerly physician in the army of India, and has recently made himself famous by his discovery of the transformations which the *haematozoaria* of paludism undergoes in the stomach of a mosquito. Pathology is taught by M. R. Boyce, zoology by M. W. A. Herchman, hygiene by M. E. W. Hope, tropical pathology by M. E. Annet. The school comprises five chairs, beside the numerous personnel of the Royal Southern Hospital who take an active part in the instruction.

*Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh.*

The University of Aberdeen has created a similar course of instruction under the management of Dr. Macanachie, formerly principal of the Medical College of Bombay. The course commenced last May. The University of Edinburgh has followed this

example. At the present moment it is organizing a course on tropical diseases which shall consist of 25 lessons, with practical demonstrations and exercises, to be given twice a year. The current of ideas has naturally led to the creation of a periodical exclusively devoted to exotic pathology. Messrs. J. Cantlie and W. J. Simpson have been publishing for a year past, under the title of *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, a monthly publication, the rapid success of which is explained by the great interest taken in this branch of study.

*Government support.*

The English Government has followed the initiative of the universities. The Minister for the Colonies, in cooperation with the Royal Society, has instituted a committee for the study of paludism. Dr. C. W. Daniels, whose long sojourn in British Guiana, and his own admirable studies in parasitology, naturally suggested for the position, has been placed at the head of the committee. The committee will repair successively to Professor Golgi, at Pavia; to Professor Calli, at Rome; then to Africa, in order to determine the different clinical forms of paludism, and their possible relations with the *hæmatozoaria* of different diseases.

The English physicians will no doubt, in the near future make very important contributions to the study of tropical diseases in general, and more particularly of the parasitic diseases which prevail in the warm regions of the globe.

*Action of continental countries.*

The Government of Belgium has created in the university of Liege a chair for the study of the diseases of warm climates, to which Professor Fircket has been called.

Germany has already sent Professor Koch to Egypt and the Indies to study cholera, to South Africa to study bovine plague, and recently to Italy to study paludism. The physicians at the young German colonies, among whom may be cited Plehn, Scheuhe, and Ziemann, have already made important reports on diseases of the tropics. Now that the German Empire has acquired the Caroline and Mariana islands, its interest in tropical diseases will no doubt be greatly increased, and we may hope to see the establishment of a school similar to the schools of London and Liverpool at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, and at Kiel, which is at the same time a great port and a university center.

In Italy Pasquale has profited much by his stay in Erythrea, and Rho has written a remarkable book on the diseases of warm countries. At Rome, last year, a society was formed for the study of paludism, the first annual report of which, signed by Professor Celli, was published in December, 1898. The United States has participated in the movement. A course of instruction in tropical medicine specially directed to the study of the diseases of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines is projected at Johns Hopkins University.

In France the marine sanitary service rivals the sanitary service of the colonies in the struggle to elucidate the obscure questions which confront the physician in tropical countries. The Archives of Naval Medicine, now in the thirty-sixth year of its existence, testifies to the work accomplished by the fleet surgeons. The Annals of Hygiene and Colonial Medicine, founded last year, promises a harvest of discovery. Our maritime and colonial physicians show themselves worthy pupils of the specialists who have trained them in exotic pathology. This particular branch of medical science is represented in the schools of applied medicine at Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon. At Bordeaux a course of exotic pathology is given at the college. By decree of July 12, 1898, a chair for the study of the diseases of warm climates was founded at the Medical School of Paris.

It may be observed here that the French medical colleges in general, and at Paris in particular, have for some years past given a course of instruction in parasitology. The city of Marseilles has created five chairs of tropical medicine in its medical school. These chairs are denominated as follows: 1, Exotic clinic; 2, exotic bacteriology and pathology; 3, colonial climatology, hygiene, and epidemiology; 4, colonial natural history; 5, medical matter and colonial alimentation.

This programme is incontestably more complete than that adopted at London.

It appears that all the French schools of medicine have realized the extreme importance of this branch of medicine. Especially is this true of those schools which by their geographic position stand in direct relation with warm countries, and in which, consequently, the instruction is most likely to pass from theory to practice.

An attempt in this direction has been made by the school of Algiers. After long effort Dr. Brault has succeeded in obtaining the use of a barrack containing some beds designed to receive persons attacked with filariasis, bilharzia, mycetoma, grave forms of paludism, and many other parasitic diseases. Dr. Brault has already obtained brilliant results and published very remarkable reports.

September 29, 1899

## SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

## Report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, September 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing of the steamer *Managua* this morning for Mobile, Ala. The captain, crew, and passengers are all in good health. The steamer *Breakwater* sailed this afternoon, of even date, for New Orleans. All on board in good health. Both steamers have complied with the regulations governing vessels sailing from fruit ports for the United States. The sanitary condition of Belize is very good. Very warm weather and raining. There are no infectious or contagious diseases in Belize or surrounding colony. Intermittent and remittent fevers prevailing.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. KNIGHT,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 8th instant to date.

GENERAL REGISTRY, BELIZE, September 14, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner: Leprosy, 1; *morbus cordis*, 1; pleuro pneumonia, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; senile inanition, 1.

Certified by district commissioner or police: Natural causes, 1.

Certified by coroner, none.

Uncertified, none. Total, 6.

A. K. YOUNG,  
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

## Report from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, September 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended, Saturday, September 16, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week: September 10, steamship *Habil*, Gudmundsen, 16 crew, no passengers, for Mobile. September 13, steamship *Colombia*, Berg, 17 crew, no passengers, for Mobile. September 14, steamship *Utstein*, Aarsvold, 15 crew, no passengers, for Mobile. September 14, steamship *Dudley*, Eriksen, 20 crew, no passengers, for Mobile. September 16, steamship, *Kitty*, Olsen, 18 crew, no passengers, for Mobile.

We have lately been enjoying a season of exceptionally fine weather here. Cool and refreshing breezes from the northeast have tempered the fierce rays of the tropical sun, and the rainfall has been just enough to cleanse the town and to keep the water supply plentiful and fresh.

The health of the port and the surrounding country in the lagoon has been correspondingly good, and beyond the usual number of cases of malarial fever there has been little or no sickness.

The following deaths have been reported to me during the week: One infant, cause unknown; 1 negro, male, senility; 1 negro, female, malarial fever, a neglected case brought up from plantation.

Vessels from Limon are again bringing clean bills of health. Communication with that port has been very light during the past week.

Respectfully, yours, HERMAN B. MOHR,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, September 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, September 14, 1899. The following vessels have cleared from this port for the United States during the said week: September 8, steamship *Franklin*, Rasmussen, Jr., master; crew, 14; cleared for New Orleans; no passengers. September 9, steamship *Anselm*, McFarlane, master; crew, 36; cleared for New Orleans; no passengers. September 11, steamship *Alleghany*, Lowe, master; crew, 40; cleared for New York; 1 passenger. September 14, steamship *Beverly*, Nickerson, master; crew, 38; cleared for New Orleans; no passengers.

There have been 3 deaths in this port during the past week, a white infant and two colored adults, a male and a female, and were the results of convulsions, alcoholism, and cirrhosis of the liver. There is little or no sickness in this section, nothing of an acute nature. The very few cases of fever prevailing are of a mild form of malaria. The hospitals of Port Limon have been inspected regularly, and on no occasion was there the slightest evidence of any contagious or infectious disease.

Respectfully, yours, WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, September 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the absence of any infectious or contagious disease. There is a considerable increase in the amount of malarial fever. We have had 2 deaths during the past week, natives, one, a female adult, of some 35 years, of calentura, and the other, a child of 11 days.

The following ships were inspected during the week:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	No. of passengers.	Laborers.	Destination.
Sept. 10	Dumois.....	Nieuwejaar	16	0	0	New Orleans via Pto. Cortez.
Sept. 13	Managua.....	Gundersen...	17	1	20	Mobile via Belize.
Sept. 14	Breakwater ...	Rivera.....	34	10	.....	New Orleans via Belize.

Respectfully, yours,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

N. K. VANCE,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

September 29, 1899

## HONDURAS.

Report from *La Ceiba*.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, September 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report for this week, an exceptionally healthy *statu quo* for this port and section, as also for islands of Utila and Roatan, which I have recently visited. One death reported here this week, male adult; cause, phthisis pulmonalis. Inspection list for the week comprises the following: Steamers, September 12, *Condor*, for New Orleans, crew, 16, no passengers. September 13, *Bergenser*, for Mobile, crew, 15, no passengers. September 15, *Alliance*, Charleston, S. C., crew, 15, no passengers, all Norwegian. September 16, schooner *Santo Otero*, American, for New Orleans, crew, 9, no passengers.

Respectfully yours,

W. M. D. HAMILTON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from *Puerto Cortez*.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, September 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report an exceptionally healthy condition of this port and dependencies. Advices from the interior and villages on north coast are of like character. With the daily increasing trade and commercial enterprises, the local authorities are, I am glad to say, fully alive to the importance of keeping a close watch over the port and shipping, and show every disposition to forward any protective measures suggested.

Since last report there have been no deaths reported.

Have inspected and certified since last report the following vessels: Steamship *Veritas*, Captain Farson, 20 men in crew, no passengers, bound for Havana with cattle. Steamship *Simon Dumon Fruster*, 25 men, Captain Nieruvejaar, for New Orleans. Steamship *Breakwater*, Captain Rivera, 30 men, 2 passengers, mail and fruit for New Orleans.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## NICARAGUA.

Report from *Bluefields*.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, September 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report as follows: Two steamships, the *Alabama*, with 3 passengers, and the *Suldal*, with no passengers, both bound for New Orleans, have been inspected and cleared.

No deaths have occurred in Bluefields during the past week. There appears to be a diminution in the number of cases of malaria, and those existing are easily controlled by proper treatment.

Respectfully yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

## BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the weeks ended August 4 and August 11. During the week ended August 4 there were 260 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 33, if compared with the foregoing week; 4 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 3 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 29 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 5; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; 1 death from diphtheria, none before; 1 death from measles, the same as before; 3 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2, and 31 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 5.

During the week ended August 11 there were 268 deaths from all causes, an increase of 8, as compared with the preceding week; 8 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 1 death from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 34 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 5; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 3; 1 death from diphtheria, the same as before; no death from measles, a decrease of 1; no death from beriberi, a decrease of 3, and 40 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 9.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: August 14, steamship *Roman Prince*, British, for New York. August 16, bark *Dom Pedro II*, American, for Baltimore; bark *Glyceria*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. August 17, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York; steamship *Capri*, German, for New York. August 22, steamship *Parana*, British, for New York. August 23, bark *India*, German, for Tybee Road, Georgia. August 26, steamship *Bellarden*, British, for New York; steamship *Edeneridge*, British, for Philadelphia. August 28, bark *Ellida*, Norwegian, for Pensacola. August 29, steamship *Iser*, British, for Philadelphia. August 31, barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## CHINA.

*Plague at Niuchwang.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, September 18, 1899.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital a copy of a dispatch from the consul-general of the United States at Shanghai, reporting the appearance of bubonic plague at Niuchwang.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
Acting Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

September 29, 1899

[Inclosure.]

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *August 13, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to report the receipt of the following telegram to-day: GOODMAN, Shanghai. Medical officer reports sporadic plague. Please inform Department.—BANDINEL.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN GOODNOW,  
*Consul-General.*

COLOMBIA.

*One case of yellow fever in Cartagena.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Cartagena, Colombia, September 5, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to report that during the week ended September 2 there has occurred 1 case yellow fever. Otherwise the city is in good health.

Respectfully yours,

RAFAEL MADRIGAL,  
*United States Consul.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Death from yellow fever at Colon.*COLON, COLOMBIA, *September 6, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that Henry McGuire, esq., of Chicago, died of yellow fever in Colon on the 2d instant. The deceased was by profession a mechanic, was born of American parents at Bath, Me., in 1840, and was 59 years of age.

I also have to say that a yellow fever case was reported brought here from Panama, and every precaution was exercised by the Panama Railroad officials to prevent its spread, and to this date there have been no developments of the disease in Colon.

Respectfully yours,

T. S. F. COBBS,  
*United States Vice and Deputy Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *September 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report for the week just ended: The usual order of things has been reversed; Havana has quarantined against Key West—only immunes are permitted to land, and all baggage is disinfected—that is, the same precautions are now being taken against Key West that Key West was wont to take against Havana.

There have been fewer cases of yellow fever in Havana this week owing to the subsidence of the outbreak in the troops taken from Cabanas.

For the week ended September 14, there were 12 new cases, 9 civilians and 3 soldiers; of these 12 new cases, 7 were Spaniards who had been here less than a year, 4 Americans, and 1 Roumanian. During the same week there were 10 deaths; 7 civilians and 3 soldiers.

Attention is particularly invited to the severe type of the disease in Havana. There have been a total of 90 cases and 33 deaths since the first of January, making a death rate of over 36 per cent.

From all I am able to learn, the type of the disease now epidemic at Key West, is much milder.

Much additional work has been imposed upon this station during the past week; consisting mainly of the disinfection of all baggage on the Morgan Line for New Orleans, all arriving Key West baggage, and the mails. We would not have been able to handle this much extra disinfection were it not for the land plant which is now in operation.

The United States Army transport *Bufo*rd sailed September 13, for New York. She took a battalion of the First and Eighth United States Infantry. These organizations came from Pinar del Rio and Quemados, which camps have had no yellow fever. The troops passed through the city during sunlight, and went directly on board. As they were going to Fort Snelling and Fort Leavenworth it was not necessary to disinfect their baggage.

The United States Army transport *Ingalls* was released from quarantine yesterday, after five days' detention in this harbor; no further sickness occurred, another illustration of the efficiency of the work done by the *Protector*, and the possibility of controlling the infection of yellow fever, even in the harbor of Havana.

*With the single exception of the outbreak in the soldiers at Cabanas, there has not been a single instance of a second case of yellow fever occurring in a house disinfected by the sanitary department of this city.*

A very enviable record.

The weather continues hot, dry, and disagreeable.

Respectfully yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report of the city of Havana, Cuba, for week ended September 14, 1899.*

Causes.	September—						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Yellow fever.....	0	0	1	2	0	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	2	3	0	1	2	2	1
Enteritis.....	1	2	4	1	0	2	0
Paludal fever.....	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Bilious.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Infectiosa.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid fever.....	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Pernicious.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
All causes.....	21	19	17	18	13	19	17

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Santa Cruz, and Casilda.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, September 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the week ended September 16, 1899, 23 deaths have occurred in Cienfuegos, 9 from malaria, and 9 from intestinal diseases; no contagious diseases have been reported in this city.

Inspected 14 vessels on arrival, and 10 on departure. During the week, the steamship *Juan Forgas*, from Barcelona, Spain, arrived September 13 with 216 immigrants on board, 49 for this port, was care-

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fully inspected for bubonic plague, saw no evidence on board, no sick, and the vessel was in good sanitary condition.

*Santa Cruz*.—Dr. J. R. Xiques reported no deaths and no contagious diseases in that port; 10 vessels were inspected during the week.

*Casilda*.—Dr. A. Cantero, reported 10 deaths, 4 from intestinal diseases, no contagious diseases; inspected 5 vessels during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of Cuba for the week ended September 9, 1899:

*Santiago*.—There was a total of 21 deaths during this period, an increase of 6 over the previous week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; tetanus, infantile, 4; malarial fevers, 3; intestinal diseases, 3; leprosy, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 5. Population, 34,000; mortality, 32.12. There were 3 new cases of yellow fever, with no deaths.

*Manzanillo*.—There was a total of 8 deaths, the causes being as follows: Intestinal diseases, 2; malarial diseases, 2; typhoid fever, 1; other causes, 3; total, 8. There have been no new cases of yellow fever or smallpox.

*Daiquiri*.—There were 2 deaths, both due to accident. No new cases of yellow fever have developed in the mining camp.

*Guantanamo*.—No report.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Detention camp at Santiago discontinued.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that to-day the transport *Fitzpatrick* left Santiago with 17 men from the detention camp. Those are the last that will be kept in systematic detention, the camp being discontinued. There were 3 men sent from Morro Castle, 1 immune and 3 men, discharged soldiers who had been in the town several days. As the transport would not take them unless someone certified that they had not been exposed to infection for ten days, I took that liberty, believing that the chances of infecting the transport would be less than the ultimate danger of the men acquiring the disease if they remained here without regular quarters.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## DENMARK.

*Quarantine against Alexandria, Panama, and Colon.*

COPENHAGEN, August 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy, together with a translation, of a decree by the Danish ministry of justice, dated July 13 last, ordering a quarantine against ships arriving from the city of Alexandria, and prohibiting the importation into Denmark of certain articles from that city, owing to the appearance of the plague. I also have to inform you that the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of five days against the provinces of Panama and Colon, owing to the appearance of yellow fever. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

[Inclosure in No. 115—Translation.]

*Quarantine order by Danish ministry of justice.*

Owing to the appearance of plague in the city of Alexandria, the ministry of justice, pursuant to paragraph 2, section 2, of the law of 1880 relative to contagious diseases, hereby declares a quarantine in accordance with provisions of said law against all ships that arrive from Alexandria, or that have been in communication with the city, or that on their voyage have had intercourse with ships from there. In case the ship does not come under the provisions of section 25 or section 26 of the above-named law, it must proceed to, or be ordered to, Kanso, Sweden, for quarantine. In accordance with 22-26 of said law, the importation of the following articles from Alexandria to Denmark is prohibited: Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper hangings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroidery, fresh offals, hoofs, wool, and raw silk; also used linen, used wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles form part of a person's baggage, in which case they must be disinfected under public supervision.

This decree takes immediate effect.

RUMP.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, July 13, 1899.

*Quarantine against Portuguese ports, Tonkin, Cochin China, and Dutch East India Colonies—Also prohibition of certain articles of commerce.*

COPENHAGEN, September 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy, together with a translation, of a decree by the Danish ministry of justice, dated August 18 last, ordering a quarantine against ships arriving from the ports of Portugal and prohibiting the importation into Denmark of certain articles from those places, owing to the appearance of a disease resembling plague.

Respectfully, yours,  
The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

[Inclosure to No. 120—Translation.]

*Decree by the ministry of justice ordering a quarantine against ships arriving from the ports of Portugal.*

Owing to the occurrence in Portugal of cases resembling the plague, the ministry of justice, in accordance with section 2, paragraph 2, of the law of July 2, 1880, hereby orders a quarantine in accordance with the provisions of said law against ships arriving from the ports of Portugal, or that have communicated with said ports, or that have come in contact with ships arriving from these places. Ships to which paragraphs 25 and 26 of the above-named law do not apply should proceed to or be ordered to the establishment at Kanso, Sweden, for quarantine.

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Pursuant to the above law, the importation into Denmark from the ports of Portugal of the following articles is prohibited.

Kags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offials, hoofs, wool, and raw silk; also used linen, used wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles constitute personal baggage, in which case they must be disinfected under public supervision.

(a) Quarantine is at present in force against the city of Alexandria and the ports of Portugal.

(b) The provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of July 2, 1880, at present applies to the following places: The remaining ports of Egypt, the ports on the Red Sea, and ports of Tonkin and Cochin China, including the Dutch East India colonies.

(c) The importation of rags and crass wool from the places mentioned under b is prohibited except when accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been carbonized or washed and heated to 80° Celsius. From these places the importation of used linen, used wearing apparel, and used bedclothes is also prohibited, except as baggage, or in case the consignee (receiver) attests by affidavit that the goods are imported in consequence of the owner's change of domicile. Such goods, when imported as above, are withheld until disinfected under public supervision.

The same regulations regarding importation apply to the city of Alexandria as apply to the ports of Portugal.

This decree takes immediate effect.

RUMP.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, *August 18, 1899.*

## GERMANY.

*Enteric (?) fever in Pforzheim.*KEHL, BADEN, GERMANY, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to report to you as follows: Situated within this consular district is the city of Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, having, according to the census of 1895, a population of 33,345, which, it is stated, has increased since then at a high rate. The city is famous for its peculiar industry, the manufacture of low-priced jewelry and bijouteries.

The city of Pforzheim has been visited nearly regularly every four or five years by a typhus epidemic which lasted always for some months, especially during hot summers, and, while it did not usually cause many deaths, it spread in different parts of the city.

The last epidemic of this kind occurred in 1897, and it having been ascertained then that the use of well water, and the more or less filthy condition of the streets was the cause of the sickness, the city council decided to put in a system of sewerage throughout the whole city and to erect city waterworks. Both enterprises were started without delay; the sewerage system is finished to about three-fourths, and also the waterworks are nearly completed at the present time.

Some time in June this year the typhus again made its appearance in the city named, and it is stated officially that from the 20th of that month up to August 25 there have been reported 60 cases of that disease, 2 of them having proved fatal. That the situation was considered critical can be judged by the fact that the order for the billeting of troops, which was to take place in the city on account of the big military maneuvers in the vicinity, has been rescinded.

Respectfully yours,

MAX J. BAEHR,

*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Quarantine regulations at Hamburg on account of plague.*

[Inclosure from U. S. consul at Hamburg—Translation.]

**NOTIFICATION OF THE SENATE—REGULATION FOR THE SANITARY POLICE CONTROL  
OF ALL SEAFARING SHIPS IN THIS HARBOR.***HAMBURG, September 7, 1899.*

For the prevention of a possible introduction of a case of plague, the senate, according to paragraph No. 2, of the harbor law of June 2, 1898, decrees as follows:

All officers and crews of ships entering Hamburg are not allowed to leave their ship, before the examination by the quarantine doctor or one of his assistants, as prescribed by paragraph No. 18, of the harbor regulations of June 30, 1897, has taken place. The first examination will take place immediately after the ship has been moored and also even after nightfall if necessary.

The harbor police are required to prevent any transgression of this regulation.

According to paragraph 19 of the harbor regulations, such persons suffering from contagious diseases, such as fever, cholera morbus, eruptions of the skin, or scurvy are not allowed to leave the ship without examination, as well as permission of the quarantine doctor.

Any disregard of this law is punishable, according to paragraph No. 38 of the harbor laws, with a fine of 150 marks or six weeks imprisonment.

Given in the meeting of the senate, Hamburg, September 6, 1899.

GREECE.

*Quarantine information.**ATHENS, GREECE, August 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that under date of August 24, 1899, the Greek minister of foreign affairs has notified the United States legation here of the following changes in the quarantine regulations of Greece, viz: (1) All merchandise arriving at Grecian ports from Crete shall be admitted without disinfection or delay; (2) All arrivals at Grecian ports from Portugal shall undergo a strict quarantine of eleven days, not counting the time consumed in the passage; and importation of merchandise from Portugal is prohibited from and after August 14, 1899.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL E. McGINLEY,  
*Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Maritime sanitary order No. 10.*

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

*ROME, August 25, 1899.*

The existence of bubonic plague on the east coast of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique being officially reported, all ports of the said Portuguese colony of Mozambique, situated on the Indian Ocean, are declared infected with bubonic plague, and all arrivals from the same are subject to maritime sanitary measures.

BERTOLINI,  
*Minister.*

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.**YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the half year ended June 30, 1899, I have officially inspected vessels bound for ports in the United States, 81 in number, or an average of one every two and one-fifth days.

Of these ships, 20 were under the United States flag, 42 were British, 13 Japanese, 2 German, 2 Hawaiian, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Chinese.

Of the vessels inspected 68 were steamers and 13 sailing ships, and of the steamers 48 carried steerage passengers, to the number of 15,135, concerning whom I inclose a detailed statement, as against 13,578 during the half year immediately preceding, and 11,186 in the corresponding period of 1898, showing a sustained increase in the amount of steerage travel through and from this port.

The number of steerage passengers added to that of the crews of the ships inspected, 5,738 in all, gives a total of 20,873 persons individually inspected during the six months.

Respectfully yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Report of steerage passengers carried on ships bound for United States ports through and from Yokohama, Japan, and individually inspected, from January 1 to June 30, 1899.*

Name of steamer.	Date of departure.	Destination in United States.	In transit.		From Yokohama.		Landed at Yokohama.	
			To U. S.	Way.	To U. S.	Way.		
City of Rio.....	Jan. 3	San Francisco via Honolulu..	99	24	4	299	426	4
Aztec.....	Jan. 11	.....do.....	1	.....	2	143	146	.....
Riojun Maru.....	Jan. 13	Seattle via Victoria.....	6	12	16	1	35	23
Coptic.....	Jan. 17	San Francisco via Honolulu..	146	69	15	415	645	33
Glenogle.....	Jan. 25	Tacoma via Victoria.....	55	108	33	.....	196	.....
America Maru.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	66	20	20	554	660	10
Olympia.....	Jan. 27	Tacoma via Victoria.....	20	62	4	7	93	.....
City of Peking.....	Feb. 4	San Francisco via Honolulu..	54	9	12	2	77	13
Fansang.....	Feb. 11	Portland via Honolulu.....	49	562	54	84	749	.....
Gaelic.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	102	21	14	2	139	36
Hongkong Maru.....	Feb. 19	.....do.....	42	.....	41	306	389	6
Kinshiu Maru.....	Feb. 22	Seattle via Honolulu.....	10	473	1	56	540	2
Victoria.....	Feb. 25	Tacoma via Victoria.....	24	147	30	15	216	.....
China.....	Feb. 28	San Francisco via Honolulu..	116	24	83	363	586	21
Monmouthshire.....	Mar. 4	Portland via Honolulu.....	124	188	33	381	726	.....
Doric.....	Mar. 8	San Francisco via Honolulu..	138	19	45	240	433	27
Shantung.....	Mar. 9	.....do.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Tacoma.....	do.....	Tacoma via Victoria.....	83	206	104	11	404	1
Tartar.....	Mar. 15	San Francisco via Vancouver.....	175	.....	43	218	.....	.....
Nippon Maru.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	97	39	69	10	215	10
Idzumi Maru.....	Mar. 22	Seattle via Victoria.....	5	5	11	2	23	9
Lennox.....	Mar. 23	Portland.....	139	.....	70	.....	209	1
City of Rio.....	Mar. 23	San Francisco via Honolulu..	143	15	33	40	231	25
Coptic.....	Apr. 1	.....do.....	380	10	64	10	464	37
Glenogle.....	do.....	Tacoma via Victoria.....	47	122	126	11	306	.....
Athetian.....	Apr. 5	San Francisco via Vancouver.....	145	.....	28	173	23	.....
America Maru.....	Apr. 11	San Francisco via Honolulu..	174	9	41	336	560	36
Olympia.....	Apr. 13	Tacoma via Victoria.....	120	78	43	8	249	2
Belgian King.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	4	121	10	116	251	1
Riojun Maru.....	June 19	Seattle via Victoria.....	4	28	18	2	52	17
City of Peking.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	269	45	19	29	362	12
Columbia.....	June 27	Portland.....	223	.....	108	.....	331	4
Gaelic.....	May 2	San Francisco via Honolulu..	419	101	9	2	531	17
Victoria.....	May 5	Tacoma via Victoria.....	85	176	58	30	349	4
Carmarthenshire.....	do.....	San Francisco via Honolulu..	6	102	46	91	245	.....
China.....	May 13	.....do.....	677	107	17	2	803	24
Monmouthshire.....	May 17	Portland.....	109	.....	35	.....	144	4
Kinshi Maru.....	do.....	Seattle via Victoria.....	74	.....	17	.....	91	8
Carlisle City.....	May 18	San Francisco via Honolulu..	26	41	33	30	130	.....
Doric.....	May 23	.....do.....	475	172	22	2	671	35
Tacoma.....	May 24	Tacoma via Victoria.....	84	120	45	36	285	.....
City of Rio.....	June 7	San Francisco via Honolulu..	171	20	20	5	216	17
Nippon Maru.....	June 8	.....do.....	115	9	30	210	364	9
Idzumi Maru.....	June 14	Seattle via Victoria.....	6	8	13	.....	27	14
Glenogle.....	do.....	.....do.....	13	20	27	23	83	4
Lennox.....	June 16	Portland.....	62	.....	35	.....	97	.....
Coptic.....	June 17	San Francisco via Honolulu..	370	273	36	156	835	6
Olympia.....	June 30	Tacoma via Victoria.....	58	42	33	15	148	1
Total.....			5,490	3,918	1,611	4,116	15,135	496

## MEXICO.

## Yellow fever at Chilpancingo.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, September 14, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my telegram of this date reporting the presence of yellow fever in Chilpancingo, Guerrero, I have the honor to inform you that the time distance from Chilpancingo to the City of Mexico is three days; twenty-four hours of this time being required in traveling by stage from Chilpancingo to the Balsas River, one of the termini of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific line. I have begun sending lists of hotel arrivals in Cuernavaca to the border, and have suggested the possible danger of freight from this source. Until the disease reaches the railroad there will be practically no danger from the passenger traffic.

Respectfully yours,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 14: Number of cases of yellow fever, 7; number of deaths, 8. September 8, no cases, no deaths; September 9, 3 cases, 2 deaths; September 10, no cases, 3 deaths; September 11, 1 case, 1 death; September 12, 1 case, 1 death; September 13, no cases, no deaths; September 14, 2 cases, 1 death. Total cases, 7; total deaths, 8. The mortality from all causes was 55.

During the past two weeks I have inspected 14 vessels, and issued certificates to 137 passengers.

The health of the city is improving, and there is very little sickness in the harbor.

On September 13 the British steamship *Saxon Prince* sailed for New York via Tampico. A day or two before sailing 2 men were brought ashore to the hospital suffering from fever. It was first rumored that the cases were yellow fever, but when the captain went to the British consul to pay them off he had a certificate from the attending physician for paludic fever. I inspected the vessel before she sailed and found everything all right, but when the captain applied for a bill of health he stated that the men had gastric fever. I issued the bill of health according to the captain's statement, with an interrogation after gastric. I have not seen the cases, but as the attending physician changed his diagnosis from yellow to bilious on a previous occasion, I am a little skeptical about the condition of these cases. \* \* \*

I have written to Dr. L. E. Cofer in the City of Mexico that it is useless for him to disinfect baggage there for Cuba and the States via Vera Cruz, as the passengers arrive here and, as a rule, go to the hotels with their belongings. A few hours in the hotels and boarding houses of Vera Cruz is sufficient to infect the baggage, and a noninfected certificate from Dr. Cofer would mislead the inspectors in Havana and the States.

Respectfully yours,

SAM'L. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## PORTUGAL.

*Concerning plague in Oporto.*

LISBON, September 6, 1899.

SIR: In discussing the question of the importation of plague to the city of Oporto it is singular to find a large number of the educated people denying its importation altogether, and this in the face of the rather clear history of the *City of Cork* and its cargo of rice. As a case in point, I inclose a letter from the consular agent of the United States at Oporto, addressed to myself on the subject. This point is, of course, the most important for the consideration of other nations, and fortunately science practically settles the question. The progress of the epidemic is singular in its slowness. The number of cases as reported last night was 58, the number of deaths, 25. The epidemic has, it is believed, existed three months, and I give below cases and deaths as reported day by day, the first official report being dated August 25, when 46 cases and 18 deaths were announced. In eleven days there have been 12 cases and 7 deaths, the increase being at the rate of a single case a day, the mortality nearly 50 per cent.

August 25, 46 cases, 18 deaths; August 26, 48 cases, 19 deaths; August 27, 48 cases, 20 deaths; August 28, 48 cases, 21 deaths; August 29, 48 cases, 22 deaths; August 30, 50 cases, 22 deaths; August 31, 51 cases, 23 deaths; September 1, 52 cases, 23 deaths; September 2, 55 cases, 23 deaths; September 3, 55 cases, 24 deaths; September 4, 55 cases, 24 deaths; September 5, 58 cases, 25 deaths.

Beyond the daily bulletins, there is nothing of interest to report, and although I shall go to Oporto to-morrow, I do not think information will be so readily obtained as it is here, where, through the courtesy at the chargé d'affaires of the United States, I have been afforded all facilities at the foreign office and the sanitary bureau. Many foreign physicians are going to Oporto to study the plague clinically in almost every case, and not so much from the commercial and quarantine point of view. The restrictions to travel leaving Oporto, as reported to me, are very severe, amounting in effect to eighteen days' detention, with disinfection of all effects. Of the eighteen days, nine days must be passed in quarantine, and later in addition nine days' sanitary observation at points of destination. These restrictions are maintained by a military cordon, a rough map of which I inclose.

The following is a translation of a proclamation of the ministry of the interior:

*Notice.*

By order of the superior officer and for due effect, it is hereby declared that with the advice of the consulting board of public health, the following was resolved upon with reference to goods or articles coming from Oporto, or from any other place in the Kingdom where the bubonic plague may have broken out:

SECTION 1. The export of the undermentioned articles is absolutely forbidden:  
Clause No. 1. Rags, wood or paper shavings, waste cotton or wool used in spinning, and their congeners.

Clause No. 2. Samples, patterns, and postal parcels of any kind.  
Clause No. 3. Fruit, pulse, and vegetables, whether green or dried.  
Clause No. 4. Bedding or clothing or any articles of personal attire.  
Clause No. 5. Wool, cotton, hemp, flax, and silk, unmanufactured.  
Clause No. 6. Upholstery for rooms, such as carpets, curtains, blinds, arras, etc.  
Clause No. 7. Furniture that has been used, upholstered furniture, or any tissue for house decorations that have been used, or carriage upholstery.  
Clause No. 8. Footwear, used and old garments, except such as constitute luggage.

Clause No. 9. Vegetable, horsehair, hay, stuffing materials for furniture, and herbs, compressed, or in bales or bundles.

Clause No. 10. Manure, and organic matter in decomposition.

Clause No. 11. Tripe, the skins and appurtenances of animals, as their blood, hides, fur, or hair, horsehair, feathers, either in their natural state or manufactured.

Clause No. 12. Hair, bones, meat, whether fresh, smoked, or salted.

Clause No. 13. Hams and sausage.

Clause No. 14. Glue, gelatin, lard, and butter.

Clause No. 15. Husks of grapes or of olives.

Clause No. 16. Bread—flour and similar products as biscuits and pastes (vermicelli, etc.).

Clause No. 17. Yeast or ferments.

Clause No. 18. Animals, alive or dead.

Clause No. 19. Fish, whether fresh, dried, or salted.

Clause No. 20. Milk or its products, eggs, and honey.

Clause No. 21. Wax (in crude state).

Clause No. 22. Preserved food of any kind.

Clause No. 23. Rice, tea, coffee, sugar, and all kinds of confectionery.

Clause No. 24. Tobacco in leaf or manipulated.

Clause No. 25. Vaccine lymph.

Clause No. 26. Timber for building.

Clause No. 27. Cork.

Clause No. 28. Cereals.

Clause No. 29. All the articles above mentioned and their congeners, and any others that may in future be added to the present prohibitive list.

SEC. 2. The following articles have free egress until further notice :

Clause No. 1. Coal in bulk and in open wagons not containing other matter.

Clause No. 2. Metals, rough or manufactured, and in suitable covers.

Clause No. 3. Substances considered to be chemical disinfectants, after removal or disinfection of the covers or wrappers.

SEC. 3. On producing a minister's warrant obtained by petition and referring exclusively to each particular parcel or package, and considered applicable to no others, the export of the following articles may be sanctioned :

Clause No. 1. Fruit in closed boxes in transit for abroad.

Clause No. 2. Preserves or pickles in transit for abroad.

Clause No. 3. Medical substances and drugs of vegetable or mineral origin.

SEC. 4. The remaining articles of commerce not comprised in preceding paragraphs may be exported after due and appropriate disinfection.

SEC. 5. Prohibited articles forming part of the luggage of passengers will be destroyed.

SEC. 6. For the observance of these regulations the whole area comprised within the sanitary cordon shall be considered to belong to Oporto.

SEC. 7. The regulations of April 14, 1897, as applying to the Oporto epidemic, are hereby confirmed and amplified with respect to the sanitary depots.

SEC. 8. Whenever any urgent sanitary necessity may so require it, any of the foregoing provisions shall be altered independently of any previously published notice, which will be given as soon as possible.

ARTHUR FEREIRO,  
Counselor and Director-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, September 2, 1899.

It will be observed that these regulations practically annul the inland trade from Oporto and they have caused great dissatisfaction, with riotous demonstrations in Oporto. Shops were closed and the mayor resigned. I see there is no mention of wine in casks or rubber, two of the principal exports.

I renew my recommendation for the disinfection of all articles coming from any port of Portugal.

Respectfully yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

OPORTO, *September 11, 1899.*

SIR: Having been in this city four days I will attempt to give a general idea of the situation here, which is, considering the small extent of the epidemic, very gloomy.

All the shops and factories are closed, no persons are allowed to enter or leave the city, no amusements for the public are permitted, and the whole city presents an aspect of gloom and depression. The number of cases still remains very small, not averaging 1 a day, but still appearing new cases every two or three days. There is no sign of panic among the people, but very great irritation against the government on account of the military cordon. I have seen all of the cases now known, 10 in all, and studied them carefully at the bedside and in the laboratory. I have been given every opportunity and facility by Dr. Ricardo Jorge, the director of the municipal laboratory, and Dr. Arantes Pereira, director of the Pasteur Institution of Oporto. Of course my observations are of limited extent, and not being a bacteriologist, of limited value; nevertheless, clinically, I have seen the cases in a way to remember them.

There are many foreign medical men here to observe the epidemic. Two Italian physicians have been here, but were recalled quite suddenly, possibly as a result of the report of the existence of plague in Naples. There are here now 2 Spanish, 2 French, and 2 German observers besides myself. A Russian and an English physician are expected to-day.

The two most important points in connection with this unexpected appearance of plague in Europe are, I am sorry to say, not likely to be made clear. First, as to its introduction at Oporto, I can inform you, after hearing and weighing all testimony on the subject, that its method of production here is absolutely unknown. The *City of Cork*, with its cargo of grain, so confidently announced by the press as the culprit, trades only between this port and London. The rice which formed the cargo of this vessel comes, it is true, from Rangoon, but it was transshipped, cleaned, and polished at London and packed in new jute bags. To complicate the situation, it is a fact that there is no direct trade between Oporto and ports of India and China. All goods coming here from Eastern ports are transshipped and comes via one of five ports, viz, London, Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. Some vessels come here occasionally from Black Sea ports with corn. The salient point in this confused history, however, is that the first 2 cases appeared about the 4th of June in the persons of 2 men living in a filthy den on the river front, these two being employed as laborers to unload vessels. That the disease was imported no one, of course, will doubt, but the exact manner of its importation will, I fear, never be known.

The second point to be considered, that is, the method of propagation, must also be said to be unsatisfactory. Our knowledge of the progress of plague in Bombay, Caleutta, and Hongkong would show how contagious it is by contact, how in those cities it exhausts material as it goes from house to house. It is not so here. It takes perhaps one or two out of a house full of people and reappears squares away. The number of foci is embarrassingly large. Quite a number of houses have been burned, and although this is very efficacious it would seem that the expense of such a procedure is likely to prove too great. The establishment of a sanitary cordon is condemned by all the physicians here with whom I have spoken. It is causing a great diminution of necessary supplies to the city, allowing large gatherings of people out of

employment to collect about the streets who would otherwise go to their homes in the country and is causing great hardship among the soldiers themselves. No one is allowed to leave the city except foreign medical men engaged in observing the epidemic. They have just been allowed "laissez passer" by the Portuguese Government. I believe the lesson for us in this epidemic is rigid disinfection of all articles coming from Portuguese ports, for it can not be confidently said that the disease is confined to Oporto.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Plague in Kolobovka, Astrakan.*

ODESSA, RUSSIA, September 1, 1899.

SIR: The Odessa official newspaper, *Vedimosti Odesskavo Gradonachalstva*, in its issue of August 18 to August 30, contains the following announcement:

[Telegram.]

In the Government official organ (St. Petersburg) of the 8th to 20th August, it was announced that 21 cases of death from a severe form of pneumonia had occurred in the village of Kolobovka, district of Tzarev, province of Astrakhan. Since then there have been 2 more cases of death and there are still 3 persons ill. Within the last seven days no new cases of this illness have been observed and the sanitary condition of the nearly 4,000 inhabitants of the village is quite satisfactory. The disease has not appeared either in the neighboring villages or in any other locality.

It will be observed that the word plague does not appear in the above announcement, though there can be no doubt that it is this dread malady which now exists in the province of Astrakhan. The form of plague which attacks the lungs may not spread so rapidly as that form which attack the glands, but it is equally fatal to those attacked. In November, 1898, I reported in dispatches Nos. 537, 538, 540, and 542 that it was officially announced that the bubonic plague had broken out in a small village in the province of Samarcand, in Central Asia. As far as was publicly known, the outbreak was successfully dealt with and did not spread. I desire at this particular time to point out that large shipments of Central Asian wools are en route for the United States (Boston, New York, and Philadelphia). I desire also to state that much of the wool that is shipped from Rostoff on Don is brought from and through the government or province of Astrakhan. It is well that our sanitary authorities should know that the Russian quarantine regulations require, in addition to the ten days' quarantine which all ships coming from an infected port must undergo, that the ship and cargo must be disinfected. The plague, as is usual with this disease, moves slowly and makes its appearance at points far apart. It has raged in India, and was confined to that country until last October, when it made its appearance in the government of Samarcand, being carried no doubt via Afghanistan from British India. Later it appeared in the Persian Gulf, and it is now at Bushire.

The next report was from Egypt, the disease having made its appearance at Alexandria. Up to the present it has found its way as far to the west as Portugal.

September 29, 1899

It is remarkable that it should have found its way to a point so remote as Portugal before it crossed the Caspian Sea into the government of Astrakhan; the river Volga flows through the government of Astrakhan and its traffic at this season of the year is simply enormous. This river also flows through the famine stricken provinces of Samara, Saratov, Simbir, and Kazan, and it is frightful to contemplate the ravages the disease would make if unfortunately it should be carried to the towns and villages up the river. The misery, filth, and weakened condition of at least 5,000,000 of these people does not bear description. In such a field the plague would meet with the conditions most favorable to its development and western Europe would be dangerously menaced. It is all, in fact it is more, than the Russian Government can do, to feed these people at the present time. Sanitation and improvement in the peasants' dwellings with the overcroding is simply impossible, and it is doubtful if the Government would even attempt it. With the best sanitary arrangements in force the plague makes its way and among those attacked recovery is the exception. In the absence of sanitary arrangements, and in such a district as I have described, the condition would be absolutely hopeless. It has been suggested that the form of the plague which visited Samarcand, and I presume this pulmonary form which now exists at Astrakhan, is of a sporadic rather than an epidemic character, from the fact that the pestilence did not in the case of Samarcand, and does not in the case of Astrakhan, show any disposition to spread to neighboring villages. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the disease exists on two sides of Persia, namely, Bushire on the Persian Gulf and Astrakhan on the Caspian. It exists also at Alexandria on the Mediterranean and in Portugal on the Atlantic. There is a tremendous field within these four points and, unfortunately, the field contains districts whose sanitary condition would be most favorable to the spread of the disease.

Respectfully yours,  
The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

THOS. E. HEENAN, *Consul.*

TURKEY.

*Sanitary report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 227.]

SANITARY CONDITION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6, 1899.

SIR: Constantinople is enjoying good health and the number of deaths registered is very small. Said number registered from the 21st of last August to the 4th instant is 375, of which 1 is from measles, 3 from diphtheria, 7 from typhoid fever, and 21 from acute disease of the lungs. There are many cases of whooping cough among children, but in this country said disease does not prove fatal.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PROVINCES.

In the provinces the public health is good according to the official sanitary news.

## SANITARY NEWS FROM RUSSIA—PLAQUE IN KOLOBOVKA.

The manifestation of fatal pneumonia at Kolobovka in Russia recalls to mind the manifestation of plague which broke out twenty years ago in the same province and shows that in spite of the very stringent sanitary steps by the Russian Government, plague is going its way.

Kolobovka is a Tartar village, and as a consequence the inhabitants are Moslem. There are about 150 houses. Said village is in the district of Tzarevo, in the province of Astrakhan, and between the latter city and the Azov Sea. The first case of said pneumonia epidemic occurred August 1, and up to the 10th of that same month 21 deaths had already been registered. Physicians and nurses have already been forwarded there, and all the necessary steps have been taken in order to stifle the evil. We have not received any further news. Would it not be timely to recall to mind what I have already reported concerning Mesched on the Persian boundary line between the latter country, Prussia, and Afghanistan? In said place, according to the sanitary report received from Teheran some time ago, nearly everybody, young and old, was suffering from enlargement of one or two lymphatic ganglia. Is there any relation between said epidemic of enlarged ganglia in Mesched and the present outbreak of fatal pneumonia in Kolobovka?

## INCLOSURES.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the sanitary report of Dr. Xanthopoulides from Djiddah on the last epidemic of plague in said town, as well as a copy of the notification of the outbreak, as above mentioned, of pneumonia in Kolobovka, in Russia, and the sanitary steps taken by the Constantinople sanitary board to defend Turkey against Russia and Portugal.

Respectfully yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Verbal note from the Russian embassy to the minister of foreign affairs, dated August 21, 1899, and received at the sanitary administration August 23, 1899.*

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

On information received from St. Petersburg the Imperial embassy reports to the Sublime Porte that during the second half of the month of July a form of acute pneumonia broke out in the village of Kolobovka, district of Tzarevo, province of Astrakhan, and during the period named caused 21 deaths.

All necessary measures, both of medical relief and the isolation of the locality, have been taken.

## NOTE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

In consequence of the receipt of the verbal note here quoted, the measure indicated in the circular telegram of August 23 was taken.

## CIRCULAR TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO SANITARY OFFICERS OF THE BLACK SEA.

Arrivals from the Sea of Azov and the Russian Asiatic littoral of the Black Sea are subject, until further orders, to rigorous medical inspection at a port having a sanitary physician.

Dr. COZZONIS,  
Inspector-General.

September 29, 1899

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Circular telegram addressed to health offices, dated August 23, 1899.*

By decision of the superior council of health, a quarantine of ten days is imposed on arrivals from the coast of Portugal whose date of departure was subsequent to August 16.

**FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.**

**AUSTRIA**—*Brunn*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 82,660. Total number of deaths, 236, including 41 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**BAHAMAS**—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended September 16, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases reported.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended September 16, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**BRITISH GUIANA**—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Four weeks ended August 26, 1899. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 175. No contagious diseases reported.

**BRITISH HONDURAS**—*Belize*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including whooping cough, 9, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**CHINA**—*Fuchau*.—Four weeks ended August 26, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Number of deaths not reported. Smallpox and plague present, but not in epidemic form.

**COLOMBIA**—*Panama*.—Two weeks ended September 12, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from yellow fever.

**FRANCE**—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 126,726. Total number of deaths, 290, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4, and 3 from whooping cough.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1899. Total number of deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GERMANY**—*Dresden*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 396,300. Total number of deaths, 695, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 9, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Weimar*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 27,438. Total number of deaths, 33. No contagious diseases reported.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 9,

1899, correspond to an annual rate of 25.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Burnley, viz, 43.8, and the lowest in Birkenhead and Leeds, viz, 18.1.

*London.*—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 11; typhus, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 322. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,714 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, and 7 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 9, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo and Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 51.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 251 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 2, and whooping cough, 2.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 9, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 31.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 689, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 7, and whooping cough, 9.

*SWITZERLAND.*—Reports for the week ended August 19, 1899, from 15 cities and towns having an estimated aggregate population of 670,000, show total of 211 deaths, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*WEST INDIES—St. John.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 28. One death from suspected yellow fever.

**MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.**

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							Whooping cough
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	
Montevideo.....	Sept. 12	245,061	64								
Moscow.....	Sept. 10	1,000,000	523					3			
Nice.....	Sept. 3	114,000	27								
Do.....	Sept. 10	114,000	28						2		
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 12	230,000	119							1	
Do.....	Aug. 19	230,000	135							4	
Odessa.....	Sept. 2	414,800	180					1		3	
Osaka and Hlago.....	Aug. 19	214,119	146						2	1	
Do.....	Aug. 26	214,119	113		1					6	
Palermo.....	Sept. 2	300,000	110					1			
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,629	919						20	3	19
Plymouth.....	Sept. 9	511,629	814						21	5	7
Prague.....	do.....	49,848	43							6	3
Puerto Cortes.....	Sept. 2	190,260	134						1	4	1
Rheims.....	Sept. 13	2,000	0								
Do.....	Aug. 19	107,709	57						1		
Do.....	Aug. 26	107,709	65						5		3
Do.....	Sept. 2	107,709	57						1		
Do.....	Sept. 9	107,709	61						2		1
Rotterdam.....	do.....	316,278	119								
St. Etienne.....	Sept. 5	135,784	113						3		
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Sept. 9	2,150	0							1	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 16	45,000	10								
St. John, West Indies.....	Aug. 26	16,600	21								
Do.....	Sept. 2	16,600	23								
Sheffield.....	Sept. 9	324,243	210						7	4	2
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 2	1,267,023	574					8	22	7	13
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 9	3,000	2								
Do.....	Sept. 16	3,000	0								
Singapore.....	Aug. 12	97,110	140	20							
Smyrna.....	Sept. 3	300,000	43	8							
Solingen.....	Sept. 2	36,540	20								
Southampton.....	Sept. 9	103,165	45							1	1
Stettin.....	Sept. 2	153,000	85								
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,580	99						1	1	
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 7	158,378	57							2	1
Sunderland.....	Sept. 9	145,613	89						5	1	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16	14,000	22			1					
Trapani.....	Sept. 2	45,095	18								
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	90						4	3	2
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 11	11,000	25			3					
Venice.....	Sept. 2	172,288	54						1		
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 14	25,000	55			9					
Victoria, Brit. Columbia.....	Aug. 12	20,000	7								
Do.....	Aug. 19	20,000	5								
Do.....	Aug. 26	20,000	5								
Do.....	Aug. 31	20,000	3								
Vienna.....	Aug. 26	1,623,134	585						1	2	5
Do.....	Sept. 2	1,623,134	548						3	3	2
Warsaw.....	do.....	601,408						4	5	2	9
Windsor.....	Sept. 16	4,000	1							4	7
Yokohama.....	Aug. 5	189,455									
Do.....	Aug. 12	189,455								3	
Do.....	Aug. 19	189,455									
Do.....	Aug. 26	189,455				1					
Zurich.....	Sept. 2	164,425	48							1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

